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H4P PAL

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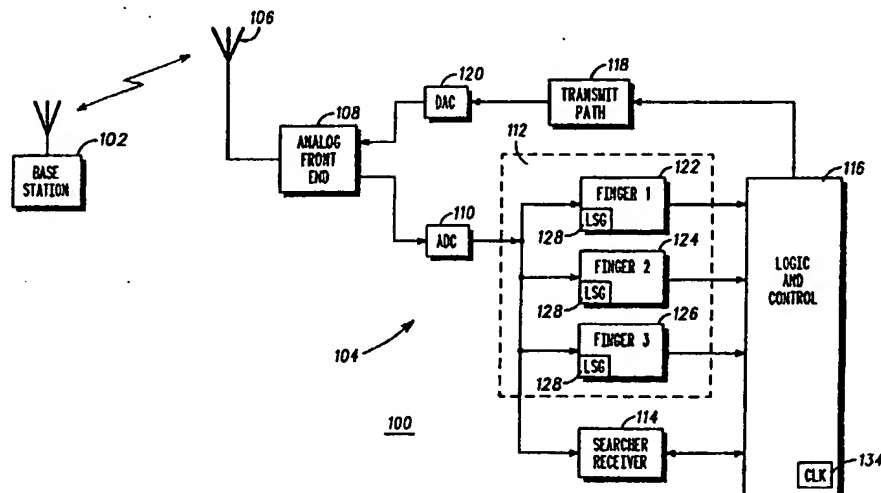
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(54) Abstract Title

Pilot signal acquisition in a spread spectrum communication system such as a cdma cellular telephone system

(57) The current invention aims to provide a fast and accurate pilot searching system. A receiver circuit for determining a timing of a pseudo random (PN) noise spreading code of a signal intended for a cellular telephone is disclosed. A first memory (202) stores digital samples of the signal at a first rate and at least one PN sequence generator produces at a second, higher rate a replica of the PN spreading code at a plurality of PN chip offsets. A multiplier (258) multiplies at the second rate, the signal, read from the first memory (202) with the replica of the PN spreading code at each of the plurality of PN chip offsets. A summing circuit (256) sums an output of the multiplier to produce correlation results and a second memory stores correlation results having highest correlation energies.

**FIG. 1****GB 2 364 487 A**

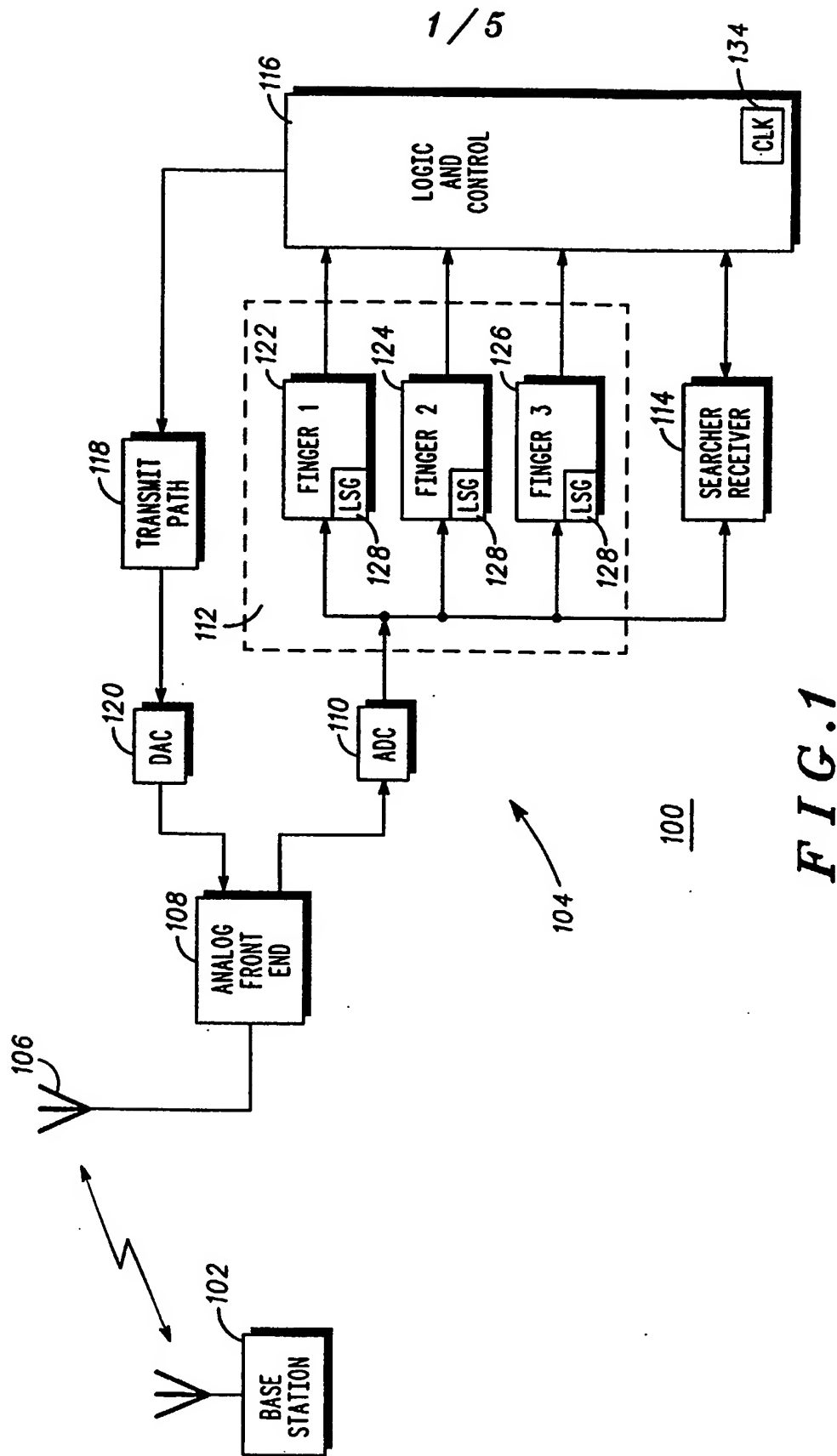


FIG. 1

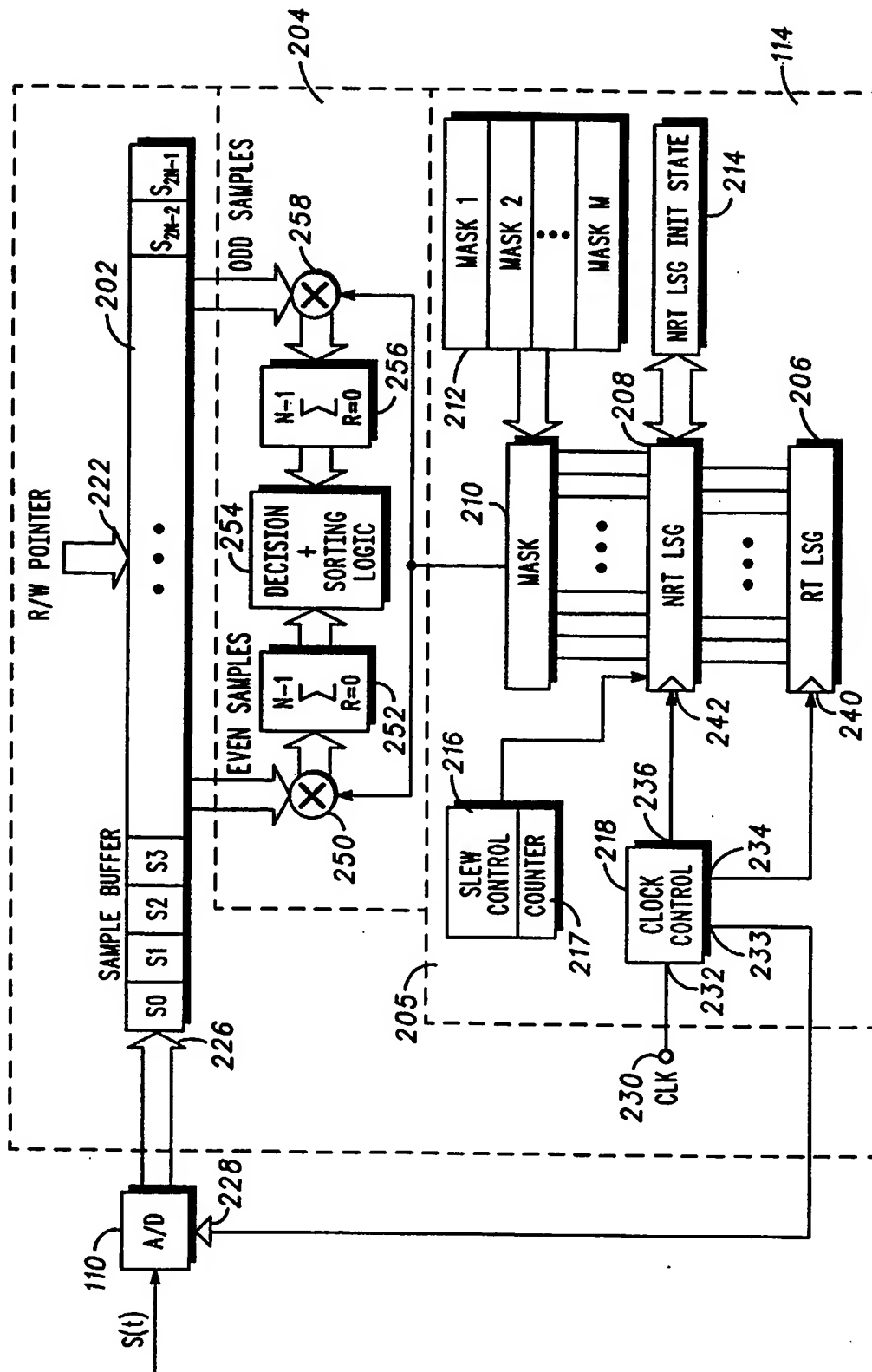


FIG. 2

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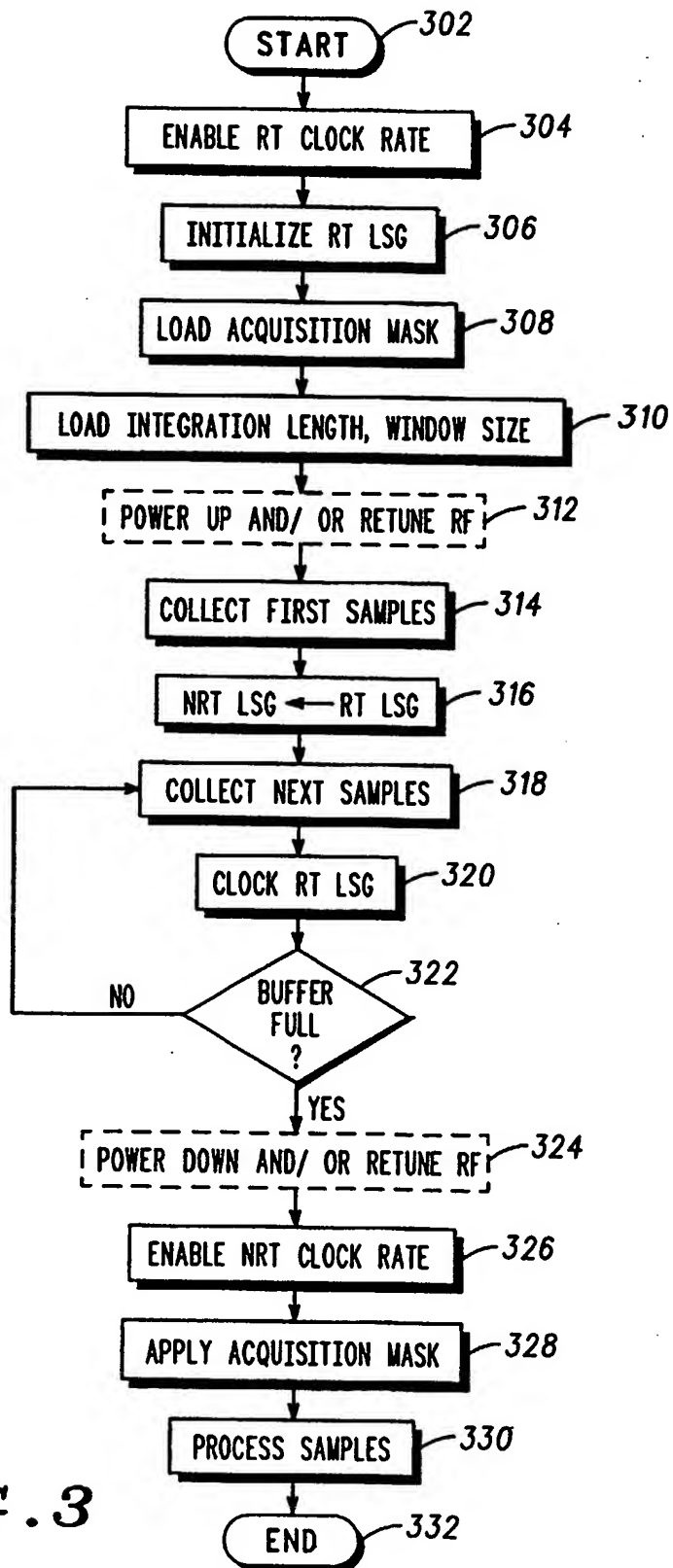


FIG. 3

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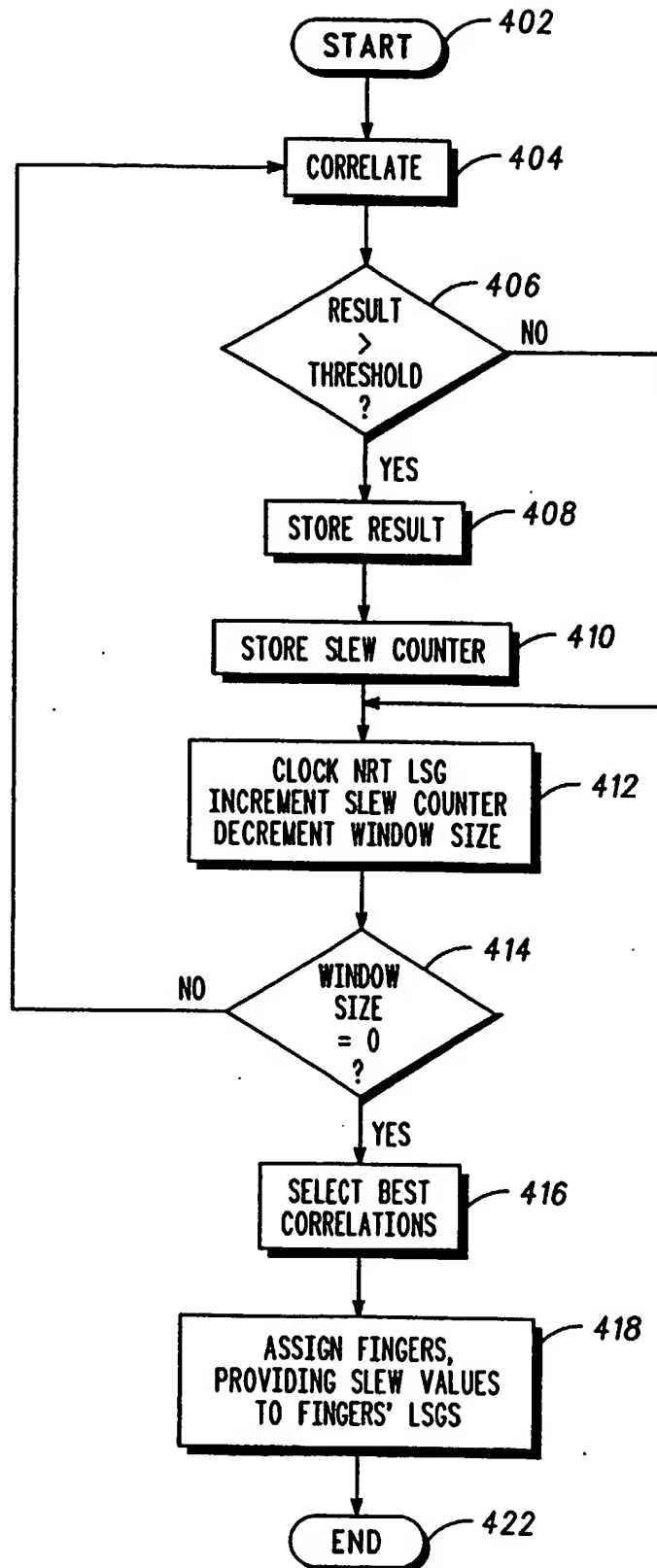
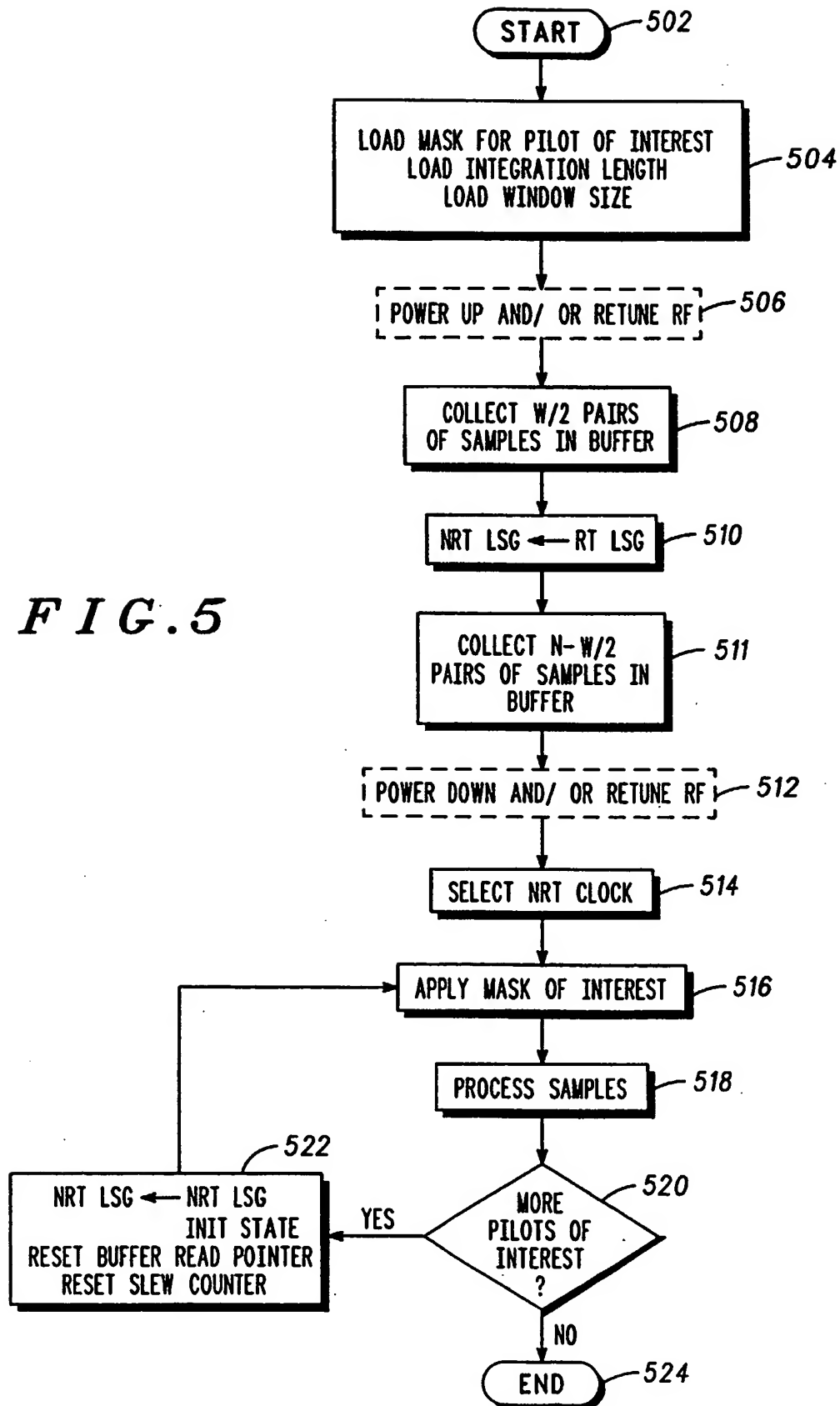


FIG. 4

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ACQUIRING A PILOT SIGNAL IN A CDMA RECEIVER

Field of the Invention

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The present invention relates generally to digital communication. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method and apparatus for pilot channel acquisition in a spread spectrum communication system such as a code division multiple access (CDMA) cellular telephone system.

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Background of the Invention

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Direct sequence code division multiple access (DS-CDMA) communication systems have been proposed for use in cellular telephone systems with traffic channels located at 800 MHz and in the personal communication system (PCS) frequency band at 1800 MHz. In a DS-CDMA system, all base stations in all cells may use the same radio frequency for communication. One known DS-CDMA system is defined in Telecommunications Industry Association/Electronic Industry Association (TIA/EIA) Interim Standard IS-95, "Mobile Station-Base Station Compatibility Standard for Dual-Mode Wideband Spread Spectrum Cellular System" (IS-95).

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In addition to traffic channels, each base station broadcasts a pilot channel, a synchronization channel, and a paging channel. The pilot channel or pilot signal is a pseudorandom noise or PN code. The pilot channel is commonly received by all mobile stations within range and is used by the mobile station for identifying the presence of a CDMA system, initial system acquisition, idle mode hand-off, identification of initial and delayed rays of communicating and interfering base stations, and for coherent demodulation of the synchronization, paging, and traffic channels.

35

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The pilot signal transmitted by each base station in the system uses the same PN code but with a different phase offset. The base stations are uniquely identified by using a unique starting phase or starting time for the PN sequences. For example, in IS-95, the sequences are of length 2^{15} chips and

5 are produced at a chip rate of 1.2288 Mega-chips per second and thus repeat every 26-2/3 milliseconds. The minimum time separations are 64 chips in length allowing a total of 512 different PN code phase assignments for the base stations.

10 At the mobile station, the received RF signals include pilot, synchronization, paging, and traffic channels from all nearby base stations. The mobile station must identify all the pilot signals that are receivable including the pilot signal from the base station with the strongest pilot channel. In prior art mobile stations, a correlator has been used as a receiver pilot searching element to serially search for the PN phases of the receivable
15 pilots. The received PN phase is correlated with system PN codes generated in the mobile station. Knowledge of the correct PN phases of the base site(s) with which the mobile station communicates allows the coherent detection of all the other channels transmitted by the base station. Incorrect PN phases will produce a minimal output from the correlator.

20 Because the PN sequence phase space is large, the prior art serial, real time, correlation technique has taken a prohibitively long time to correctly locate pilot signal energy. At a minimum, with strong signals, system acquisition upon powering up the mobile station can take up to 2.5 seconds or more. With no receivable pilots present, the mobile station will continue to
25 search the entire phase space of the PN sequences until a system time out occurs, which may be 15 seconds. Then the mobile station moves to another RF frequency and again attempts to acquire the CDMA system. The searching process is repeated on subsequent frequencies until a pilot signal is found.

30 The long time delay in system acquisition is inconvenient and undesirable for most users. A user turning on a radiotelephone expects to be able to use the radiotelephone immediately, with minimal delay. A delay of even 2.5 seconds is too long for many users and longer delays could have serious consequences, for example, for emergency "911" calls.

35 The prior art pilot channel searching method creates further limitations for all of the other uses of the pilot channel after initial system acquisition. Typical DS-CDMA mobile station receivers utilize a rake receiver having three or more independently controlled fingers which are time aligned to the correct PN sequence phases as determined by the receiver pilot phase
40 searching element. The rake fingers are normally assigned to the strongest

5 rays received from all communicating base stations as determined by the receiver pilot phase searching element. Ray assignments are updated in a maintenance process using the pilot phase searching element information.

10 If the pilot phase searching element is slow, resulting in slow maintenance of the assignment of the strongest rays to the rake fingers, the receiving performance of the mobile station is degraded under fading conditions. Under certain conditions called "rapid PN," there is a high percentage of dropped calls. The rapid PN problem occurs because the available PN pilot signals are changing so fast that prior art searching elements cannot keep up.

15 Idle hand-off is the process of attaching to and listening to the paging channel of the base station with the strongest pilot as identified by the pilot searching element. When the mobile station receives a page or accesses the system to place a call, it is important that the mobile station is listening to the page from or tries to access the base station associated with the strongest received pilot. This requires a fast pilot phase searching element, particularly when the mobile station is in motion.

20 The poor performance of the prior art searching mechanism also affects the soft handoff performance of the mobile station. When in a call on a traffic channel, the pilot searching element is used to maintain the proper rake finger assignments for optimum demodulation of the traffic channel and to identify interfering base sites. If an interfering base site is found, it is reported by the mobile station to the base site as a candidate for soft hand-off. Soft hand-off is a DS-CDMA system condition where a mobile station is communicating with more than one base site simultaneously. Pilot signals from adjacent base stations need not be closely located in the pilot phase space. Thus, in addition to speed, the searching element needs to be nimble, that is, able to look across the entire phase space as well as looking only at specific PN offsets.

30 New requirements for mobile stations will require Mobile Assisted Hard Handoff, or MAHHO, capabilities. In MAHHO, the mobile station changes the frequency of the radio link as it is handed off from one base station to another. Due to the full duplex nature of the CDMA air interface, this requires breaking the radio link, going to another frequency, looking for pilot signals, returning to the original frequency and reacquiring the pilot to

5 reestablish the link. The prior art searching element which requires 2.5 seconds to acquire a pilot is unsuitable for MAHHO purposes.

Another limitation of the prior art involves slotted mode operation. For battery powered portable mobile stations it is also very important to conserve battery charge when waiting for pages. IS-95 provides a slotted
10 mode that allows portable stations to power down except for the periods when their assigned paging slot information is transmitted by the base stations. The paging slot interval can be as short as 1.28 seconds, and periods of 1.28 seconds multiplied by powers of two can be used for more battery savings. During these intervals, the mobile station only needs to monitor the
15 paging channel for up to 160 ms and "sleeps" in a low power mode the remainder of the time.

When operating in slotted mode, a portable station may have to search the phase space of as many as twenty base stations every time it wakes up. To reliably receive the paging slot after waking up, the portable station must
20 be listening to the base station which is providing adequate signal strength. When the mobile station is in motion, the correct base station to decode can easily change from one paging interval to the next paging interval. Therefore it is very important to have a fast pilot searching mechanism to identify the correct base station pilot before the start of the assigned paging slot. Using
25 the prior art pilot searching mechanism requires the portable station to wake up well before the paging slot to allow sufficient time to sequentially search the PN sequence phase space. This negates a substantial part of the potential battery savings afforded by slotted mode.

Accordingly there is a need for a fast and accurate pilot searching
30 mechanism that will improve mobile station performance in the areas of DS-CDMA system identification (service detection), initial system acquisition, idle mode hand-off, soft hand-off, slotted mode operation, and identification of initial and delayed rays of communicating and interfering base stations for the purposes of coherent demodulation of the synchronization, paging, and
35 traffic channels.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The features of the present invention, which are believed to be novel,
40 are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The invention,

5 together with further objects and advantages thereof, may best be understood by making reference to the following description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in the several figures of which like reference numerals identify identical elements, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a communication system;

10 FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a searcher receiver for use in the radiotelephone of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a flow diagram illustrating a method of operating the radiotelephone of FIG. 1;

15 FIG. 4 is a flow diagram illustrating a method of operating the radiotelephone of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 5 is a flow diagram illustrating a method of operating the radiotelephone of FIG. 1.

Detailed Description of a Preferred Embodiment

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Referring now to FIG. 1, a communication system 100 includes a plurality of base stations such as base station 102 configured for radio communication with one or more mobile stations such as radiotelephone 104. The radiotelephone 104 is configured to receive and transmit direct sequence code division multiple access (DS-CDMA) signals to communicate with the plurality of base stations, including base station 102. In the illustrated embodiment, the communication system 100 operates according to TIA/EIA Interim Standard IS-95, "Mobile Station-Base Station Compatibility Standard for Dual-Mode Wideband Spread Spectrum Cellular System," operating at 800 MHz. Alternatively, the communication system 100 could operate in accordance with other DS-CDMA systems including PCS systems at 1800 MHz or with any other suitable DS-CDMA system.

25 The base station 102 transmits spread spectrum signals to the radiotelephone 104. The symbols on the traffic channel are spread using a Walsh code in a process known as Walsh covering. Each mobile station such as the radiotelephone 104 is assigned a unique Walsh code by the base station 102 so that the traffic channel transmission to each mobile station is orthogonal to traffic channel transmissions to every other mobile station.

35 In addition to traffic channels, the base station 102 broadcasts a pilot channel, a synchronization channel and a paging channel. The pilot channel

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5 is formed using an all-zero data sequence that is covered by Walsh code 0,
which consists of all zeros. The pilot channel is commonly received by all
mobile stations within range and is used by the radiotelephone 104 for
identifying the presence of a CDMA system, initial system acquisition, idle
mode hand-off, identification of initial and delayed rays of communicating
10 and interfering base stations, and for coherent demodulation of the
synchronization, paging, and traffic channels. The synchronization channel is
used for synchronizing mobile station timing to base station timing. The
paging channel is used for sending paging information from the base station
102 to mobile stations including the radiotelephone 104.

15 In addition to the Walsh covering, all channels transmitted by the base
station are spread using a pseudorandom noise (PN) sequence, also referred
to as the pilot sequence. The base station 102 and all base stations in the
communication system 100 are uniquely identified by using a unique starting
phase, also referred to as a starting time or phase shift, for the pilot channel
20 sequence. The sequences are of length 2^{15} chips and are produced at a chip
rate of 1.2288 Mega-chips per second and thus repeat every $26\frac{2}{3}$
milliseconds. The minimum permitted time separation is 64 chips, allowing a
total of 512 different PN code phase assignments. The spread pilot channel
modulates a radio frequency (RF) carrier and is transmitted to all mobile
25 stations including the radiotelephone 104 in a geographic area served by the
base station 102. The PN sequence is complex in nature, comprising both in-
phase (I) and quadrature (Q) components. It will be recognized by those
ordinarily skilled in the art that all processing of the pilot signal described
herein involves both I and Q components.

30 The radiotelephone 104 comprises an antenna 106, an analog front end
108, a receive path including an analog to digital converter (ADC) 110, a rake
receiver 112 and a searcher receiver 114, a controller 116, and a transmit path
including a transmission path circuit 118 and a digital to analog converter
120. The antenna 106 receives RF signals from the base station 102 and from
35 other base stations in the vicinity. Some of the received RF signals are
directly transmitted, line of sight rays transmitted by the base station. Other
received RF signals are reflected or multipath rays and are delayed in time.

Received RF signals are converted to electrical signals by the antenna
106 and provided to the analog front end 108. The analog front end 108 filters
40 the signals and provides conversion to baseband signals. The analog

5 baseband signals are provided to the ADC 110, which converts them to streams of digital data for further processing.

The rake receiver 112 includes a plurality of receiver fingers, including receiver finger 122, receiver finger 124 and receiver finger 126. In the illustrated embodiment, the rake receiver 112 includes three receiver fingers.
10 However, any suitable number of receiver fingers could be used. The receiver fingers are of conventional design. Each receiver finger has a finger linear sequence generator (LSG) 128 used in detection of pilot signals in the receiver finger.

The controller 116 includes a clock 134. The clock 134 controls timing
15 of the radiotelephone 104. The controller 116 is coupled to other elements of the radiotelephone 104. Such interconnections are not shown in FIG. 1 so as to not unduly complicate the drawing figure.

The searcher receiver 114 detects pilot signals received by the radiotelephone 104 from the plurality of base stations including the base
20 station 102. The searcher receiver 114 despreads pilot signals using a correlator with PN codes generated in the radiotelephone 104 using local reference timing. After this despreading, the signal values for each chip period are accumulated over a preselected interval of time. This provides a coherent sum of chip values. This sum is compared against a threshold level.
25 Sums exceeding the threshold level generally indicate that appropriate pilot signal timing has been determined. Structure and operation of the searcher receiver 114 will be discussed in detail below in conjunction with FIG. 2.

Referring now to FIG. 2, the searcher receiver 114 includes a sample buffer 202, a correlator 204, and a PN generator 205. The PN generator 205
30 includes a real-time linear sequence generator (RT LSG) 206, a non-real time linear sequence generator (NRT LSG) 208, a mask circuit 210, a mask register 212, a register 214, a slew controller 216, a slew counter 217, a clock controller 218 and a clock divider 220.

The searcher receiver 114 detects pilot signals to acquire system timing
35 for the radiotelephone 104. In accordance with the present invention, the searcher receiver 114 samples the received signal at a first rate, storing a plurality of signal samples. The searcher receiver 114 then processes the plurality of signal samples at a second rate, the second rate being greater than the first rate, and identifies one or more signals based on the plurality of pilot
40 signal samples.

5 The sample buffer 202 collects a predetermined number of signal
samples. The sample buffer 202 has an input 226 coupled to the ADC 110 and
an output 224 coupled to the correlator 204. The ADC receives an analog
signal $s(t)$ from the analog front end 108 and converts the analog signal to
10 digital samples. The ADC has a clock input 228 coupled to the clock
controller 218 and produces one digital sample in response to each received
clock signal.

 The clock controller 218 has an input 232 coupled to a clock input, a
first output 233 coupled to the ADC 110, a second output 234 coupled to the
15 clock divider 220, and a third output 236 coupled to the NRT LSG 208. The
clock controller 218 produces clock signals at the first output 234 to provide a
real time sample clock to the ADC 110. The clock controller 218 produces
clock signals at the second output 234 to provide a real time chip clock to the
RT LSG 206. The real time chip clock increments the RT LSG 206 as samples
are stored in the sample buffer 202. The clock controller 218 produces clock
20 signals at the third output 236 to provide a non-real time chip clock. The
clock input 230 receives clocking signals from any suitable source, such as the
clock 134 of the controller 116. In the illustrated embodiment, the clock
controller 218 provides the real time sample clock to the ADC 110 at a rate
twice the chip rate of 1.2288 Mega-chips per second. Other suitable sampling
25 rates may be selected.

 As a result, during each chip time, two samples are stored in the
sample buffer 202. The samples are stored sequentially, in first in, first out
fashion. A read/write pointer 222 indicates the location in the sample buffer
for reading and writing data. A total of $2N$ samples are stored, where N is the
30 span of the sample buffer in chip intervals. Stated alternately, N is the
correlation length and $2N$ is the buffer size. One example for the dimension
of the sample buffer is 512.

 The samples stored in the sample buffer 202 represent the signal
received at the radiotelephone 104 from any nearby base station, such as base
35 station 102 (FIG. 1). The signal may contain a directly-received pilot signal or
a multipath ray. The sample buffer 202 thus provides a buffer for storing a
plurality of samples of a received signal.

 The RT LSG 206 is a conventional linear sequence generator which
produces a pseudo-random sequence from a given starting point in response
40 to a clock signal received at an input 240. The RT LSG 206 receives clock

5 signals from the clock controller 218. These clock signals are thus real-time clock signals and the RT LSG generates a sequence of values in response to the real time clock signal.

10 The NRT LSG 208 is a conventional LSG which produces a sequence identical to the sequence produced by the RT LSG 206 when loaded with the same state and clocked via input 242. In accordance with the present invention, the searcher receiver 114 loads the state of the RT LSG 206 into the NRT LSG 208 at a particular point in time relative to storing the predetermined number of samples in the sample buffer 202. At substantially the same time, the contents of the RT LSG 206 are transferred into the register 15 214 for subsequent use. The operation of loading the NRT LSG state from the RT LSG state at a specific point in time relative to filling the buffer provides a timing reference. From this timing reference, outputs from non-real time circuits can be mapped to real-time timing adjustments using the slew counter 217. The register 214 thus stores the initial state of the NRT LSG 208 to allow 20 the NRT LSG to be reset to its initial reference value.

The clock input 242 of the NRT LSG 208 is coupled to the second clock output 236 of the clock controller 218. In accordance with the present invention, the NRT LSG 208 is clocked at a rate different from and 25 substantially faster than the RT LSG 206. Thus, the NRT LSG 208 increments in response to a non-real time clock signal.

The mask circuit 210 employs a predetermined mask that, when Exclusive-ORed with the contents of the NRT LSG 208, yields the correct state of the PN generator 205 at a predetermined time in the future. The mask circuit 210 is loaded with any mask stored in the mask register 212, such as 30 mask 1, mask 2, ... mask M. The masks correspond to individual phases of the phase space of the pilot signals in the communication system 100 (FIG. 1).

The correlator 204 correlates the plurality of samples in the sample buffer 202 and the sequence of values from the NRT LSG and produces a correlation result. In the illustrated embodiment, the correlator 204 includes a 35 first correlator, including multiplier 250 and summer 252, and a second correlator, including a summer 256 and multiplier 258. The correlator 204 also includes logic 254. The multiplier 250 and summer 252 produce a first correlation result based on even-numbered samples from the sample buffer 202 and provide the first correlation result to the logic 254. The multiplier 258 and summer 256 produce a second correlation result based on odd-numbered 40

5 samples from the sample buffer 202 and provide the second correlation result to the logic 254. In the illustrated embodiment, the second correlator, including multiplier 258, receives samples from the sample buffer 202 which are one sample (one-half chip time) later than samples received by the first correlator including multiplier 250

10 It will be recognized that any number of sample phases could be processed in correlator 204 by varying the number of correlators and associated logic. Reducing from two phases to one phase by sampling once every chip time would reduce the hardware required by eliminating one correlator. On the other hand, increasing the number of phases would
15 provide better time resolution for the correlation.

The logic 254 compares the correlation result to a predetermined threshold and discards correlation results that do not exceed the threshold. Correlation results which at least exceed the threshold are stored as corresponding to possible correct pilot phases. Thus, the logic 254 includes
20 some memory for storing data. The stored correlation results are sorted to provide an indication of relative pilot phase correlation.

The slew controller 216 controls slewing of the NRT LSG 208 to permit proper alignment of the NRT LSG with the RT LSG. Each time the NRT LSG 208 is incremented relative to the RT LSG, the slew counter 217 is
25 incremented. At the moment the RT LSG 206 state is loaded into the NRT LSG 208, the two sequence generators are synchronized and the slew counter 217 is initialized. As will be described below, they will subsequently become unsynchronized during searching operations. However, all that is necessary to reference back to real time is a count of the number of samples the NRT
30 LSG has been shifted relative to the synchronization point. The slew counter 217 provides this count. The RT LSG 206 serves as a timing reference for maintaining a real time reference and is clocked continuously, at the chip rate.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrating a method for operating the radiotelephone 104 of FIG. 1 for acquiring a pilot signal in a CDMA receiver.
35 The method begins at step 302. At step 304, the real time (RT) clock is enabled. The clock controller 218 provides a clock signal at the second output 234 (FIG. 2) at a rate twice the chip rate of 1.2288 Mega-chips per second. This is the real time clock signal for the ADC 110. This clock signal is divided by the clock divider 220 to provide the real time clock signal for the RT LSG 206.

5 At step 306 the RT LSG 206 is loaded with an initial value, initializing the timing reference.

 At step 308, an acquisition mask is loaded from the mask register 212. The acquisition mask is a mask suitable for initial acquisition of a pilot signal and is, for example, a zero shift mask which does not shift the contents of the
10 NRT LSG 208. At step 310, an integration length and a window size are loaded. The window size, W , is the number of delays, in chip intervals, to process. In IS-95, the window size value is received by the radiotelephone 104 from the base station 102. A typical value for the window size is 60 chip intervals.

15 The integration length is the number of samples summed by the summer 252. The integration length in the illustrated embodiment is equal to N , half the number of samples in the sample buffer 202, but may be any suitable value. In some instances, it is preferable to integrate over fewer than
20 N samples. For example, if the analog front end 108 is not adequately tuned to the transmission frequency of the base station 102, there is a decorrelating effect by integrating or correlating over a large number of samples. In such an instance, the decorrelating effects are reduced by integrating over a smaller number of samples, such as $N/2$, $N/4$, etc. A first integration is performed,
25 integrating over, for example the first $N/2$ samples, then followed by a second integration over the second $N/2$ samples. These correlations can be performed without having to power up the RF components or having to again
 collect samples, since all samples are initially collected in the sample buffer 202.

 In FIG. 3, step 312 and step 324 are illustrated in dashed lines to
30 particularly indicate that they are optional steps. In step 312, the radiotelephone 104 powers up a predetermined portion of the CDMA receiver. In the illustrated embodiment, power is provided to the radio frequency (RF) components of the radiotelephone 104 (FIG. 1). RF
 components include the analog front end 108 and the ADC 110. In step 324,
35 after sample collection steps (step 314 - step 322), the RF components are powered down. This feature allows the RF components, which consume relatively large amounts of power from the battery which powers the radiotelephone 104, to be energized only when they are needed, during sample collection, thus conserving battery charge. Steps 312 and 324 are
40 optional in that they may not be used during all sequences through the flow

5 diagram of FIG. 3. Additionally, while in a call, the radiotelephone can briefly tune to another frequency, collect a buffer of samples, retune to the original frequency and search for pilot energy on the collected samples.

At step 314, a first sample is collected in the sample buffer 202. Clock signals are provided at twice the chip rate to the ADC 110 and two samples
10 (corresponding to one chip) are sequentially loaded into the sample buffer 202. At the time when the first sample is stored in the sample buffer 202, at step 316, the contents of the RT LSG 206 are loaded into the NRT LSG 208. In step 318, additional samples are collected in the sample buffer 202 by storing a pilot signal sample in the sample buffer 202 and the RT LSG 206 is clocked at
15 step 320. At step 322, the sample buffer 202 is checked for a full condition. Control remains in the loop formed by step 318, step 320 and step 322 until the condition is met. Alternatively, another condition is checked, such as collecting a predetermined number of samples or any other suitable condition. At step 324, power to RF components is optionally reduced or the RF is
20 retuned.

At step 326, a non-real time clock is enabled. The clock controller 218 provides the non-real time clock to the NRT LSG 208. The non-real time clock rate may be any available clock rate or multiple thereof, but is preferably substantially faster than the real time clock rate used for clocking samples into
25 the sample buffer 202. For example, in an IS-95 system where the real-time clock is related to the chip rate of 1.2288 Mega-chips per second, the non-real time clock rate might be 80 MHz. At step 328, the acquisition mask is loaded to the mask circuit 210. At step 330, the samples in the sample buffer 202 are processed, a method which is illustrated in more detail in FIG. 4. The method of FIG. 3 ends at step 332.
30

Referring now to FIG. 4, a method for operating the radiotelephone 104 of FIG. 1 to process stored pilot signal samples is illustrated. The method begins at step 402.

At step 404, the correlator 204 correlates stored samples in the sample
35 buffer 202 and contents of the non-real time linear sequence generator (NRT LSG) 208. The correlation result from the summer 252 is provided to the logic 254 which determines if the correlation result exceeds a threshold, step 406. If not, control continues at step 412. If the result does exceed the threshold, the result is stored. In addition, the slew counter value contained in the slew
40 counter 217 is stored, step 410. The slew counter value corresponds to the

5 number of times the NRT LSG 208 has been incremented. At step 412, the
NRT LSG 208 is incremented, establishing an NRT LSG alignment value for
each correlation. Also, the slew counter 217 is incremented and a window
size is decremented. At 414, the window size is checked and if the exit
10 condition is not met, the method remains in the loop which includes step 404 -
step 414. The loop repetitively performs the correlation of stored samples and
contents of the linear sequence generator, NRT LSG 208.

 In one embodiment, the invention provides an "early dump"
capability. In this embodiment, the correlator 204 correlates less than a full
buffer of samples, for example, $N/2$ samples. The result of this correlation is
15 compared to a threshold. If the correlation exceeds the threshold, the
remainder of the samples in the sample buffer are correlated and operation
continues as described above. In a two phase correlator, as is shown in FIG. 2,
if either of the two correlation values exceeds the threshold, processing
continues as above. However, if both correlation results are less than the
20 threshold, the correlation is aborted, the NRT LSG 208 is incremented and the
slew counter 217 is incremented and processing continues. Early dump
capability improves the performance of the searcher receiver by allowing PN
phases which contain little or no energy to be quickly discarded without
performance of a full correlation.

25 At step 416, the logic 254 selects the set of best correlations for
assigning at least one receiver finger of the rake receiver to the detected pilot
signals. The set of best correlations may have one or a plurality of
correlations, depending on the correlation results and the number of rake
receiver fingers to be assigned. Based on the correlation results, the logic 254
30 selects a number of optimum pilot signals corresponding to receiver fingers in
the rake receiver 112 to be assigned. If a single ray has been located, either a
directly-received ray from a base station or a multipath ray, a single receiver
finger of the rake receiver 112 (FIG. 1) will be assigned, step 418. If multiple
rays have been located from different base stations (with different pilot signal
35 phases), the multiple rays will be assigned to multiple fingers of the rake
receiver 112. Similarly, if all fingers of the rake receiver 112 have been
previously assigned, as part of the maintenance process, the logic 254 will
determine if a finger should be reassigned to a different ray based on the
correlation results. Thus, step 418 includes assigning receiver fingers based
40 on the correlation results.

5 The process of assigning fingers includes the slewing of the finger LSGs
to bring them into alignment with the pilots and multipath components of
interest. The slew counter value stored in step 410 for a pilot or path which
exceeded threshold in step 405 provides the time difference in $1/2$ chips
10 between the mobile's timing and that of the pilot or path of interest. At step
420, the slew counter value stored by the logic 254 is provided to the linear
sequence generator 128 of the receiver finger which is being assigned to the
detected pilot signals. Thus, the searcher receiver 114 provides an NRT LSG
alignment value which corresponds to one of the set of best correlations to the
15 finger linear sequence generator associated with the at least one receiver
finger. The at least one receiver finger uses the slew counter value to align its
finger LSG to the timing of the detected pilot signal and begins detecting the
pilot signal. The method for processing samples ends at step 422.

Referring now to FIG. 5, a method for operating the radiotelephone 104
of FIG. 1 for maintaining finger assignments is illustrated. The method begins
20 at step 502. At step 504, the mask for a pilot of interest is loaded from the
mask register 212 to the mask circuit 210. Also, integration length and
window size are loaded. At step 506, RF components are powered up if
necessary. If a search or another frequency is required, the radio can be tuned
to the new frequency.

25 At step 508, a number of sample pairs equal to one-half the window
size ($W/2$) are collected in the sample buffer 202. Sampling is done using the
real time clock. Sample pairs are collected because, as noted above, the pilot
signal is sampled at twice the chip rate. Each sample pair corresponds to one
chip. Other numbers of chips or samples are collected in the sample buffer
30 202 depending on the particular implementation.

At step 510, the contents of the RT LSG 206 are loaded into the NRT
LSG 208. By storing $W/2$ pairs of samples prior to loading the state of the RT
LSG, the NRT LSG is effectively advanced by half the window size in chips
with respect to the first sample. Now, if W correlations are performed
35 sequentially, beginning with the initial state and incrementing one chip per
correlation, the search will span $-W/2$ to $+W/2$. Once the NRT LSG has been
loaded in step 510, the remaining $N-(W/2)$ samples must be collected, step
511. After the samples are collected, RF components are optionally powered
down in step 512 or retuned to the original frequency.

5 At step 514, the NRT clock rate is selected and applied to the NRT LSG
208 for processing the samples. The mask of interest is applied to the contents
of the NRT LSG 208 at step 516 and at step 518, the samples are processed.
During step 518, steps corresponding to step 402 - step 422 in FIG. 4 are
performed. After the buffer full of samples is processed, at step 520 it is
10 determined if there are more pilot signals of interest. For example, after
waking from a slotted mode sleep time, the searcher receiver 114 has a list of
active pilots, a list of candidate pilots and a list of neighbor pilots to scan for
pilot signal energy to locate suitable pilot signals for finger assignment. If
there are more pilots of interest, at step 522, the initial state of the NRT LSG
15 208 which was stored in the register 214 is loaded into the NRT LSG 208,
resetting the NRT LSG 208 to an initial condition and a new mask is loaded in
the mask circuit 210, shifting the NRT LSG to a next state. The next state of
the NRT LSG corresponds to to a next pilot of interest. Other suitable ways of
shifting the NRT LSG state include calculating the next state of the NRT LSG
20 and incrementing or decrementing the NRT LSG to produce the next state of
the NRT LSG. Also, at step 522, the read/write pointer 222 of sample buffer
202 is reset to 0, and the slew counter 217 is reset. This corresponds to
resetting the NRT LSG to an initial condition using the timing reference value.
The mask for the next pilot of interest is loaded at step 516. Step 516 - step 522
25 are repeated until all pilots of interest have been processed. The method ends
at step 524.

 As can be seen from the foregoing, the present invention provides a
method and apparatus for rapidly acquiring pilot signals in a CDMA receiver.
Since multiple samples are collected in a buffer, signal processing can be
30 uncoupled from the chip rate and pilot signal acquisition decisions can be
made on a much faster basis, using a non-real time clock. Since the operation
of the receiver searcher is faster, delays in pilot channel acquisition are
substantially eliminated, also eliminating problems such as rapid PN. In
slotted mode operation, the radiotelephone need only awaken long enough
35 before its assigned slot for the rapid pilot acquisition to occur. Pilot channel
maintenance is also more rapid, improving the reliability of idle handoff and
soft handoff. Since samples are buffered, after collection of samples, the
analog front end is free to tune to another frequency during Mobile Assisted
Hard Hand Off (MAHHO).

5 While a particular embodiment of the present invention has been
shown and described, modifications may be made. For example, method
steps may be rearranged, substituted and deleted as appropriate. It is
therefore intended in the appended claims to cover all such changes and
modifications which fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

10 What is claimed is:

5

CLAIMS

1. In a cellular telephone operable in a code division multiple access CDMA cellular telephone communication system, a receiver circuit for determining a timing of a pseudorandom noise PN spreading code of a signal intended for said cellular telephone, said receiver circuit comprising, in
10 combination:

 a first memory for storing digital samples of said signal at a first rate;
 at least one PN sequence generator operable to produce at a second rate a replica of said PN spreading code at a plurality of PN chip offsets, said
15 second rate higher in frequency than said first rate;
 a multiplier operable to multiply at said second rate said signal, read from said first memory, with said replica of said PN spreading code at each of said plurality of PN chip offsets;
 a summing circuit operable to sum an output of said multiplier to
20 produce correlation results; and
 a second memory to store correlation results having highest correlation energies.

2. The receiver circuit as set forth in claim 1 further comprising:
25 a clock control circuit to produce a clock signal at said first rate and a clock signal at said second rate.

3. The receiver circuit as set forth in claim 1 wherein said at least one PN sequence generator comprises:

30 a first PN sequence generator to produce said replica of said PN spreading code at said first rate while said first memory stores said digital samples of said signal; and
a second PN sequence generator to produce at said second rate said replica of said PN spreading code at said plurality of PN chip offsets.

35

4. The receiver circuit as set forth in claim 1 further comprising logic circuitry to select a PN chip offset corresponding to a highest correlation energy stored in said second memory.

5 5. The receiver circuit as set forth in claim 1 further comprising a rake demodulator finger for spread spectrum demodulating a received transmission using a PN chip offset corresponding to a highest correlation energy stored in said second memory.

10 6. The receiver circuit as set forth in claim 5 further comprising a second rake demodulator finger for spread spectrum demodulating said received transmission using a PN chip offset corresponding to a second highest correlation energy stored in said second memory.

15 7. The receiver circuit of claim 1 wherein said signal comprises a pilot signal transmitted by a cellular telephone base station.

 8. The receiver circuit as set forth in claim 1 further comprising a mask register coupled to said at least one PN sequence generator to store PN
20 sequence generator settings corresponding to different PN chip offsets.

 9. In a cellular telephone, a method for acquiring a signal in a code division multiple access CDMA communication system, said method comprising:
25 sampling a received signal at a first rate to produce digital samples;
 storing said digital samples;
 correlating at a second rate said digital samples with a pseudorandom PN code at a plurality of PN chip offsets to produce correlation energies, said second rate greater than said first rate;
30 storing a predetermined number of highest correlation energies;
 identifying a pilot signal and an associated PN chip offset based upon a stored highest correlation energy and a corresponding PN chip offset;
 assigning said associated PN chip offset to at least a first rake demodulator finger; and
35 assigning to a second rake demodulator finger a PN chip offset corresponding to a second highest stored correlation energy.

 10. In a cellular telephone, a method for acquiring a signal in a code division multiple access CDMA communication system, said method
40 comprising:
 sampling a received signal at a first rate to produce digital samples;

5 storing said digital samples;
generating at said first rate and during said step of storing said digital
samples, a pseudorandom PN code based upon a reference PN chip offset;
correlating at a second rate said digital samples with said PN code at a
plurality of PN chip offsets to produce correlation energies, said second rate
10 greater than said first rate;
generating at said second rate and during said step of correlating, said
PN code at said plurality of PN chip offsets;
storing a predetermined number of highest correlation energies; and
identifying a pilot signal and an associated PN chip offset based upon
15 a stored correlation energy and a corresponding PN chip offset.

11. The method as set forth in claim 10 further comprising noting a PN
chip position of said PN sequence during said step of storing said digital
samples.

20 12. A mobile station operable in a spread spectrum communication
system, the mobile station having a receiver comprising:
an antenna for receiving a communication signal;
an analog to digital converter ADC coupled to the antenna, the ADC
25 for converting the communication signal to digital samples;
a rake receiver coupled to the ADC for demodulating the digital
samples, the rake receiver having at least one finger; and
a searcher receiver coupled to the ADC and the rake receiver, the
searcher receiver for obtaining pseudorandom noise PN sequence timing and
30 assigning the PN sequence timing to the at least one finger of the rake
receiver, the searcher receiver including,
a first memory coupled to the ADC for storing the digital samples,
at least one PN generator for generating a PN sequence,
a correlator to correlate the digital samples with the PN sequence and
35 operable to produce a plurality of correlation energies corresponding to
different PN chip offsets of the PN sequence, and
a second memory to store highest correlation energies and
corresponding PN chip offsets.

40 13. A receiver circuit operable in a code division multiple access
CDMA cellular telephone, the receiver circuit comprising:

5 a rake receiver for demodulating a communication signal; and
 a searcher receiver coupled to the rake receiver, the searcher receiver
for obtaining pseudorandom noise PN sequence timing of the communication
signal and assigning the PN sequence timing to the rake receiver, the
searcher receiver including,

10 a first memory for storing digital samples of a pilot signal,
 at least one PN generator for generating a PN sequence,
 a correlator to correlate the digital samples with the PN sequence and
operable to produce a plurality of correlation energies corresponding to
different PN chip offsets of the PN sequence, and
15 a second memory operable to store a predetermined number of
highest correlation energies and corresponding PN chip offsets.

14. A mobile station operable in a spread spectrum communication
system, the mobile station having a receiver for receiving a multipath signal,
20 the multipath signal including an information signal that is both Walsh
covered with a Walsh code unique to the mobile station and spread spectrum
modulated with a pseudorandom noise PN code, the multipath signal
including a pilot signal that is spread spectrum modulated with the PN code,
the receiver comprising:

25 an analog to digital converter ADC for producing digital samples of the
multipath signal;
 a rake receiver coupled to the ADC; and
 a searcher receiver coupled to the ADC, the searcher receiver for
obtaining pseudorandom noise PN sequence timing of the pilot signal and
30 assigning the PN sequence timing to at least one finger of the rake receiver,
the searcher receiver including,
 a first memory coupled to the ADC for storing the digital samples,
 at least one PN generator for generating a PN sequence,
 a correlator coupled to the first memory to correlate the digital samples
35 with the PN sequence at a plurality of PN chip offsets to produce a plurality of
correlation energies corresponding to the plurality of PN chip offsets, and
 a second memory to store a predetermined number of highest
correlation energies and corresponding PN chip offsets.

40



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Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

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Other: Online: WPI EPODOC JAPIO

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
A	GB2316836A (MOTOROLA)	
A	GB2300502A (INTERNATIONAL MOBILE SATELLITE ORGANISATION)	
A	GB2293730A (ROKE MANOR)	
A	GB2268364A (ROKE MANOR)	

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